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WHAT ARE THEY COMING BACK TO?

WE WERE so impressed with this letter from a Red Cross girl that we are giving it all our 'Back-Talk' space.
—Sunday Oregon Journal.

Dear Sir:—After 18 months in Asia with the American Red Cross, I recently returned to the U. S. on a medical recommendation. I could not go overseas again for at least four months, since it takes one a little time to get over malaria. And so it occurred to me that I should get a desk job while waiting.

Yesterday I started looking for a job similar to the one I had before going overseas. My first call was on one of New York's leading employment agencies. I walked into a luxurious room entirely empty of applicants and was immediately granted an interview with a smartly-clad female executive. She handed me the usual questionnaire.

(I wrote: college graduate, business course, one year studying advertising copy and layout, five years' experience in the advertising department of a leading national publication.) She asked where I had been for the last two years. I told her.

You will find this hard to believe, but it's true. She twirled her novelty wrist watch, looked out of the window and said, 'You must realize that while you've been overseas, the girls at home have been getting experience which makes them much more

The army is coming back trained to more mechanical equipment than any army has ever been trained to use in history, and they are not coming back with the idea they want to return to what they left. They don't want to return to the prewar economic status they left. Most of them are graduates of the depression. They don't have a great deal to return to. So we'd better start thinking out what we are going to do when all of these men and women come back, who don't want what they saw when they left.

—Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of
Technocracy Inc.

qualified for the salary you ask. I suggest you take a cut in salary, since your business value has slipped. In a year you may work up to where you were before.'

I thought, 'This is actually happening! The soldiers in Burma and India and China said it could, and they worried about it. We discussed the soldier's future employment status, his ability to take up where he had left off—or, for the younger ones, to start out against experienced workers.

So I wondered if this was a typical reception and if it was awaiting all those boys.... 'Your value has slipped.'

I looked at the employment executive's half-inch nails and smug face and was mad. Of what use were those hands in making a fire in the rot of the jungle! Washing a thousand coffee cups each day in chlorinated water! Tucking in the mosquito netting of a sick soldier. My business value had slipped doing that!

And so when she consolingly said, 'Don't be discouraged,' my

reply was, 'I am discouraged—but not with myself. It's with you and those like you who have something very important, very delicate to handle. Is this what awaits our returning servicemen? "Your value has slipped!" If they get this reception now, when employment is booming, what are you going to say to them later on, when it isn't?'

The lady had no answer, and I left her office. A cold wind was blowing outside—and I still feel cold.

Today they are the men of the First Army and the Third Army and the Fourteenth Air Force. Remember, they're fighting with grim determination now, and you like to hear that on the radio. Tomorrow they will be ex-soldiers looking for a job, and they won't lose that grim determination in fighting—not for a while. And America had better be prepared.

—M. J.

New York, N. Y.

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The Oregon Journal, Sunday,
March 11, 1945.

Misplaced Abundance

*PLENTY OF MEAT AND POTATOES BUT MEAL IS
DELAYED WHILE COOKS QUARREL OVER GRAVY*

SOLOMON acquired his reputation for great wisdom when, in deciding between two women who both claimed to be the mother of the same child, he proposed dividing the child and giving each woman her half. He used the child to reveal the real mother, who relinquished her claim to spare the child's life. His wisdom would have been more severely tested if he had been unable to find the child.

Such a test of wisdom now faces the various Solomons who have decreed that the foodstuffs of America be divided more or less equally among the citizens. The statistics show that edibles are plentiful on our Super-Continent, but if anybody knows where they are, certainly it is not the consumer.

Like all projects involved in the operation of a Price System economy, that involving production and distribution of foodstuffs appeared simple when rationing was first announced. A limitless market was guaranteed; government statisticians would record the total production available, and ration cards were to be issued, equally dividing the food among the citizens. Prices were to be fixed as a guarantee against inflation, and with total employment everyone would find it possible to purchase his just share.

Technocrats pointed out that the scheme wouldn't work, and why it wouldn't work—that purchasing power was involved and that this would stimulate hoarding and black markets and would also encourage the counterfeiting of coupons and ration points. But their objections were ignored.

As usual, Technocracy Inc. was correct in its analysis. Twelve state commissioners of agriculture in western states at a recent meeting stated:

O. P. A. regulations have disrupted our natural system of production and distribution to such an extent that our producers, processors, wholesalers and retailers have been in a state of confusion.

Substitute 'price' for 'natural' in this paragraph and the description is accurate.

Two items that are most in the thoughts of the people are butter and meat. Ration points on butter have been raised to a prohibitive level. Margarine points have increased, but the commodity is difficult to get. Rumor has it that the government has been buying it up to keep it scarce and to protect the dairy interests, at the insistence of the agriculture lobby. Of course you can hear anything in wartime, and no one will know the facts until Congress gets around to investigate. It is known, however, that, in competition with butter, oleomargarine has been drastically limited by legislation in a great many states.

Ovid A. Martin, *Seattle Times*, March 21, 1934, explained the butter shortage:

The butter shortage appears perplexing when milk production is being maintained at record levels. The explanation is simple. Government price policies tend to encourage putting milk into dairy products other than butter—chiefly bottled milk, evaporated milk, dried milk and cheese.

ago: The producers could make a profit; the packers had been making a profit *eight times as great* as in prewar days; but the feeder could not make a profit. Obviously he quit feeding.

One consequence of this was the selling to the packers of cattle 200 to 300 pounds underweight, thus drastically reducing the volume of meat furnished and lowering the quality. Another consequence is the spoiling of great quantities of corn that has overflowed the storage capacity.

Newsweek, March 12, 1945, publishes a picture of a great quantity of corn in the open, with the caption: 'Corn pile; Will spring rains spoil it for lack of freight cars?' Actually the shortage of freight cars is incidental, and it is denied by the railroads. *It is shortage of storage space caused by the damming up of the commodity by its lack of use in the feeding of cattle.*

LEND-LEASE AND MEAT SHORTAGE

Another explanation of the meat shortage is Lend-lease. Senator Wherry states that 100,000 freight cars are used continuously to transfer food to the Atlantic ports for shipment abroad. According to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, (Labor, April 7, 1945) no one knows about Lend-lease, for no record is available. Charges have been made that Great Britain has an enormous stockpile of food which she contemplates using in freed countries as a lever in maintaining her prestige. This official Britain denies. All that is known is that a certain percentage of meat is allocated to that agency.

The armed forces are said to be taking a large percentage of the total quantity of meat available. In February, 70 to 80 percent was allocated to the armed forces. An army is said to move on its stomach, but the uniformed stomach must be greatly distended when 10,500,000 men can use that percentage as opposed to the 120,000,000 civilians.

Senator Wheeler says (Labor, April 7):

... The armed forces are taking a great deal of meat—in all likelihood a great deal more than they need. It is a characteristic of militarists to spend money like the proverbial 'drunken sailor' whenever they have a chance such as war gives them.

The Senator further says:

I'm as puzzled as any other consumer. We have a jigsaw puzzle the parts of which cannot be made to fit. Some of the things

we have heard simply baffle all rules of logic.

Senator Wheeler points out that 126 pounds a person, according to O. P. A. figures, should be available for every civilian. If everyone were getting that amount no one would complain; but they are not.

One reason ascribed by Senator Wheeler for this condition is the black market. This takes a tremendous amount, he states, the quantity of which no one pretends to know.

Wilbur La Roe Jr., counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers' Association, says:

We have the worst black market in our history, a black market which owes its existence primarily to the fact that legitimate packers are required under O. P. A. regulations to produce both pork and beef at a loss.—Labor, March 26.

Mr. La Roe's solution was to raise prices to the consumer.

Arthur Winn, lobbyist for the National Meat Packers' Association, (Labor, March 31), makes a frank statement about the black market:

Packers would be honest and law abiding men if they liked O. P. A. rulings.

There are many interesting side-lights on the meat shortage. Canada has no rationing and her meat markets are piled high with choice cuts. Detroiters flock across to Windsor to get meat. Importation to the United States is forbidden. Yet England does not buy the surplus.

CORNEB BEEF DEAL STALLED

According to Drew Pearson, columnist, two million pounds of corned beef purchased by the U. S. in Argentina is held in Mexico and has been so held for two years. American dealers bought the beef. Before it arrived in the United States an agreement was entered into whereby England became the sole purchaser of beef from Argentina. Although the meat was purchased before the agreement was entered into, admission to the United States was denied, and it has been in storage ever since. There may be some sense in such procedure when Americans are asked to tighten their belts but it is not evident to the naked eye.

Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry, Nebraska, called on army, navy, and other government agencies to answer charges that they were causing food shortages by permitting vast quantities of milk, vegeta-

bles and other commodities to spoil in storage bins. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, April 3.)

Meanwhile Seattle restaurant dealers suggested going on a two-meatless-days schedule as their ration points are running out. O. P. A. advises two meat days instead, stating that meat is going to be scarcer.

Around and around we go and no matter where we stop we are still dizzy.

Many solutions have been offered for the problem. One suggestion is that all government regulations be abandoned. This is answered by the term inflation. With a ready market, obviously prices would rise until the situation would be as bad again, for few could buy.

Another is the old political standby argument against any government failure. That is: turn the rascals out and appoint another group of rascals in their places. This solution is threadbare but still has a strong appeal. The result would be—more shortages, more profits—more black markets.

If only meat and butter production and distribution were in chaos, Americans could tighten their belts and 'take it.' Unfortunately, close examination of any phase of Price System operation of our nation at war discloses other similar conditions.

Yet such is the operation upon which Americans will depend for the production and distribution of

the very necessities of life in the postwar period, with this important difference: with a \$300,000,000,000 national debt, government buying must end. During war unlimited bonds can be sold. With the displacement of human labor by advanced technology, who will buy bonds in peace?

Before we were at war Technocracy Inc. stated that all-out war could not be waged under the operation of the peacetime system of advantage known as the Price System and misnamed 'free enterprise.' A plan for Total War was offered by Technocracy—Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Materiel and Money with National Service from all and profits to none. Under such an operation the raiser, the feeder, and the packer of meat would not have stopped production in quarrels over profits. All would have been on an equal basis under a technological command.

More important, a plan for the orderly operation of our nation when fighting ends would have been assured. The mental travail of all Americans at the ominous approach of peace would have been avoided.

Even V E Day is not too late for Total Conscription, for with millions of unemployed we will need Total Conscription more in peace than we have needed it in war. Write your congressman and the new President about it.

—Charles T. Hickey, 12247-3.

Corporations

The great munitions making corporations, with their subsidized press, their great armies of stockholders and employees and their gigantic capital resources, exert a powerful influence on government policy and international politics.

DURING the long pre-industrial period of human history, famine and feast, war and peace, panic and prosperity marked the fluctuating trends of a scarcity regime of production and a profit-promoted distribution. National security, as well as individual well-being, became eventually the concern of the economic tyrant; profit, the lure of personal gain.

The physical laws of natural dynamic equilibrium equate the population of a locality, a conti-

nent and the globe by the availability of the use-forms of energy, the well-being of all animate life being contingent upon them. The contrast between the polar zones and the equator is notable for the vast difference in the use-forms of energy between the two regions. The population of the world has approximately doubled during the past 150 years. This phenomenal increase, equaling the population growth of all former time, clearly demonstrates the vital importance of access to the use-forms of energy. The relationship of production and distribu-

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tion of energy's use-forms is clearly discernible as one social problem.

Originally, barter was most probably a simple transaction between man and man. As the social organization became more complex, trade necessitated the larger investment of energy—or its tokens, capital—and the services of a cooperating group personnel. Collective associations have been a leading factor making possible the civilized society we now enjoy. Economic interdependence and collective endeavor increasingly have characterized the progress of the past. Both production and distribution, as unrelated enterprises, have passed through the social phases of individual undertaking, the partnership, the company, the association, the corporation and now the world-combining climax, the cartel.

NO BASIC CHANGE

Just as invention and scientific discoveries coordinate with social and economic conditions, so the trend from the age of simple barter to the gigantic and super-powerful international cartel charts the economic conditions and the civil environments which developed them. Numerous political changes mark their development but no basic social change has disturbed the continuity of production and distribution of goods and services on the basis of barter-exchange profit.

Blackstone, quoting Plutarch as his authority, stated that Numa Pompilius (715-627 B.C.) subdivided warring factions by organizing and legalizing collective associations for every distinct profession, trade or calling. The Greek jurist Solon recognized private companies. Corporations were an integral and prominent feature of Roman jurisprudence, legalizing civil units, trade guilds, religious and business groups, commercial and mining associations. The legal concept of a corporation as an artificial person created by the collective will and mind of the group membership and entitled to the exercise of certain rights and privileges, and to the protection of those benefits on an equal footing with a corporeal citizen, became fixed in Roman law.

The genesis of the legal concept of the corporation may have occurred in England from local economic evolution and civil development. However, the growth and status of corporations were greatly influenced by the introduction and use of Roman textbooks about the time of the Norman Conqueror. Ecclesiastics followed the corporate concept of the

canonical law for the possession of property and the regulation of disciplinary relations. Prior to the English Reformation, the legalizing of ecclesiastical corporations was shared by both the King and the Pope, but thereafter it became the prerogative of the King. Powerful trade guilds and municipalities were also features of the evolutionary development of corporations and the legal concept defining them.

Students of Queen Elizabeth's reign, appreciating the necessity for abundant financial support and collective effort to promote colonization, trade, exploration, etc., will understand the very natural and evolutionary application of the corporation concept to business activities. London business men formed the Royal Exchange, which the Queen herself inaugurated on January 15, 1571. The East India Company was founded December 31, 1600, by royal charter. Within a hundred years many of the basic features enjoyed by a private business enterprise had been developed by this company. The Hudson Bay Company, operating on the North American Continent, was chartered in 1670. The Bank of England dates from its formal incorporation July 27, 1694, under King William. By the time of the American Revolution, the number, size, influence and capital stock of corporations had greatly increased in the fields of English commerce, business, industries, manufacturing, etc.

Colonization of our eastern seaboard was also authorized and legalized by royal charters. Each undertaking required funds and collective support. Regardless of religious or political ideals, each colony was basically a business venture. Profitable returns for the Crown and the promoters were the primary and essential objectives. Beginning as trading ventures, the colonies evolved into governmental corporations and then attained the status of political entities.

During this evolutionary period, the 39th and 40th articles of the Magna Charta were annulled by American custom and the developing local system of jurisprudence, the Negro was submerged socially in bondage by a society which asserted the freedom of the white man under the protection of the Magna Charta, and human slavery became an American institution.

The industrial revolution in foreign lands called for collective effort and multiplied funds. The corporation was the solution, and they increased and expanded.

The legal concept of the corporation was brought

intact to our shores as a part of the English system of jurisprudence which our forefathers established. Even the Thirteen Colonies eventually responded to the impetus given corporate enterprise by the industrial revolution. With its common name, common objective, common treasury and limited liability of its cooperative collectivity, the corporation developed apace, on American soil, with our economic conditions and civil environment. The New York Stock Exchange advertised its formal opening on February 6, 1792, 'for the accommodation of the dealers in stock, and in which public sales will be held at noon.'

AN AMAZING DEVELOPMENT

Following the close of the war of 1812, economic environments forced an amazing development of corporate enterprises. Industrial and commercial undertakings, canal and railroad construction, steamboats and a rising volume of new inventions required vast financial support and cooperative endeavor on a tremendous scale.

The great munitions making corporations aptly illustrate both the phenomenal expansion and the interlinking ramifications with business in general. Indeed they may be termed forerunners of the modern gigantic corporation.

Irene Dupont founded his powder plant in America in 1802; Krupps was founded at Essen, Germany, in 1812; Schneider-Creusot at La Creusot, France, in 1836; Vickers, in England, in 1828; and Skoda Works at Pilsen in 1859. These enterprises, beginning as private companies, evolved through successive corporate expansions. Today these corporations are the mainstays of governments. With their subsidized press, their great armies of stockholders and employees, their gigantic capital resources, they are in a position to exert a powerful influence upon governmental policy and international politics. The advent of the international cartel has greatly increased their power as well as their social utility and wealth. Their ramifications in the industrial field, through both stock purchasing and manufacturing, have become so extensive and intimate that any interference with their enterprise, such as disarmament, government ownership, a world-wide embargo, etc., would most probably register as a direct impairment of business conditions.

Free enterprise has but to review the evolutionary pathway of economic progress to realize the imperative necessity of unhampered financial resources

and concentrated collective endeavor. Free enterprise should reflect that *where these factors are present the corporate legal status is inconsequential*. The United States Post Office is an outstanding example. The Postal Service has kept fully abreast of all the rapid changes of economic environment, involving, as it has, vast territorial expansion and the tremendous increase in the responsibilities committed to it by our unparalleled business, financial and political development. This has been achieved without a stockholder or a dollar of capital stock, because the resources of the nation formed its financial base and the population was its supporting collectivity.

Prior to World War I, the United States Government had rarely resorted to legal incorporation of its agencies—the outstanding incorporations being the Bank of North America (1781), the First and Second Banks of the United States, The Panama Railroad Company (incorporated 1849 under the laws of the State of New York and acquired by the Federal Government in 1902), the Federal Reserve System (1913), privately owned by member banks and publicly controlled, and the Federal Land Banks, authorized by the Farm Loan Act of 1916.

WAR BROUGHT CHANGES

World War I brought the authorization of the United States Grain Corporation (1917), the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation (1917), the United States Housing Corporation (1918), the United States Spruce Production (1918), the United States Sugar Equalization Board (1918), the War Finance Corporation (1918), and the War Trade Board of the United States Russian Bureau Inc. (1918). The same physical cause, i. e. social conditions and economic environment, which prompted the organization of Merchants Guild as early as 1093, were everywhere operative through the evolutionary development of the corporation. Due to war conditions, the device which financiers, industrialists, ecclesiastics, business men and labor were employing crossed the control boundary of free and private enterprise to demonstrate its utility as a governmental function.

The authorization of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (1923) and the Inland Waterways Corporation (1924) followed the close of the war.

Then came the Stock Market Crash of October 23 and 29, 1929.* Since that event, 40 corporations, whose activities are supervised by governmental agencies, and four independently operated corpo-

rations, have been established. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was the first in this group to be sponsored.** It was authorized and provided with a vast capital appropriation to meet the exigencies of *financially embarrassed corporations themselves*. Corporate business, or 'free enterprise' if you please, desperately needed access to a greater source of credit than their stockholders could provide; so the economic environment and social condition of the period necessitated recourse to the broader support of the nation's population as a collectivity and the widened base of America's wealth subject to federal taxation.

It is to be noted that some of our domestic corporations were affiliated with international cartels during the First World War. International cartels are the natural economic consequence of a Price System social order—a forerunner of the climax of the physical evolutionary development of corporations. Fascism is the ideological consequence and totalitarianism is the political concomitant. Fascism, the dynamic consolidation of the economic, political and ecclesiastical controls to maintain the status quo, becomes the establishment of a *dictatorship of corporate pressure*. Bureaucracy is a logical political coincident.

The natural physical law of social evolution of human progress has developed all necessary institutions appropriate to the economic and civil environments of the periods they served. We have casually traced that development from antiquity. Beginning as Merchants Guilds, the concept appeared later as Craft Guilds; and current governmental corporations utilize the cooperative collectivity of a nation and levy financial support from the wealth

of its citizenry. We have charted the evolutionary growth of corporations from an associate group of merchants, and of craftsmen, operating within the limited district of a municipality, to the international cartel of today which assigns the market zones of the world, apportions the volume and flow of goods and fixes both market price and profit distribution. *Fascism is the natural concomitant of the economic environment and social conditions of the present period—an evolutionary goal of the Price System.*

Communism, like fascism, continues the barter method of exchange by evaluating goods and services in terms of some fixed media having the property of metrical instability. Price or value is determined by comparison of goods and services with another variable commodity. However, the Russian revolution deleted private profit from Russia's economic system and established the dictatorship of labor as its concomitant political status. Today, the U.S.S.R. is demonstrating a profitless Price System—a political and economic continentalism with its population a cooperative collectivity and its national resources an undivided support for its corporate undertakings and entity. Since private profit no longer motivates Russian commerce, it remains for the future to disclose the effect and influence of a profitless economy in an international competition for the markets of the world. It is conceivable that even Russia may become an affiliate of certain international cartels to the advantage of national security and general welfare.

THE LAW OF EVOLUTION

Since the natural law of evolution exerts a social impetus that is unidirectional and irreversible, are we not living in a world economic environment and amid social conditions which will stimulate the merging of corporations, the further stabilization of international cartels and the lavish endowment of governmental corporations to survive among competitive nations? Under the stress of competition necessitating government subsidization, artificial scarcity and war, it seems extremely naive to prate of 'free (?) enterprise.'

Economic environment and social conditions on the North American Continent demand the installation of Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Material and Money of the nation, with national service from all and profit to none for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. This Continental emergency demands the supreme effort of a unified

* October 23, 1929 'the New York Stock Market was smashed down \$5,000,000 in an avalanche of selling, one stock declining 96 points.'—World Almanac. 'On the 29th, during the day, the stock prices virtually collapsed, swept downward with gigantic losses in the most disastrous day in the Stock Market history.'—World Almanac.

** R.F.C. approved January 22, 1932. Organized and operations begun February 2nd with a capital stock of \$500,000,000. 'The entire stock has been paid in by the Secretary of the Treasury.'—United States Government Manual, Summer 1944, Page 411.

collectivity and free access to every resource within its domain.

Private business controls technology, research, formulas and invention. Labor unions endeavor to control services. Pressure group tactics, both self-defensive and aggressive, result in interference with production and impairment of the war effort, entailing wanton loss of human life and needless destruction of irreplaceable natural resources.

The installation of Total Conscription would convert every corporation from private profit-making for favored individuals, to the sole objective of common action for national achievement, a speedy victory and a secure peace. The corporate structure is skillfully organized and functioning, ready and awaiting the installation of Total Conscription. Employed personnel, trained and adequate, are now physically operating every industry on the North American Continent. They are fully capable of rendering the same service during the period of Total Conscription. Prime and secondary movers, formulas and equipment are now installed and available under the control of corporations to run them to full capacity for the single objective of a victorious and impregnable North America. Mines, forests and fields are equipped and manned conveniently for Total Conscription.

TOTAL CONSCRIPTION WOULD RELIEVE PRODUCTION FROM THE INTERFERENCE OF FINANCIERS AND POLITICIANS AND THE LOBBYING OF PRESSURE GROUP LEADERS. *Production would be liberated from the manipulations of directors, stockholders and speculators. Every corporation of North America, prepared to function to full capacity, awaits installation of Total Conscription to crush fascism abroad and purge it from our midst.*

Under the insistent pressure of the Army and Navy leaders, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt repeated his urgent request for the enactment of a Selective Draft of labor. *The vicissitudes of global warfare are compelling the recognition, by our governing officials and the public, of the necessity foreseen by Technocracy Inc. at the very beginning of hostilities; the necessity which prompted the proposal of the Victory Program within ninety days thereafter.*

Since the conscription of labor alone is fascistic

in origin and method, the Selective Draft of labor unsupported by a concurrent Selective Draft of the equipment, materiel and wealth which labor must use, is *fascistic to the extent to which American labor is frozen to create profits or earnings for employer, owner, investor or stockholder.* The conscription of wealth, resources and equipment by a Selective Draft from which labor is exempted would be communistic. Either fascism or communism would set up a foreign ideological control in the very heart of America. The Total Conscription of all essentials involved in Total War is the only truly American method. The establishment of either fascism or communism on the North American Continent will thereby be prevented; the federal debt, with all private and public indebtedness, will be frozen; inflation will be stopped immediately; the highest standard of living will be maintained for all alike; the war will be shortened with a saving of human lives and irreplaceable natural resources; control of technology, research, formulas, inventions and manpower will be exercised by our Commander-in-Chief, with relief from pressure groups, their strife and lobbying, for both the public and officialdom; and the social and economic problems of the reconversion period will be eliminated.

TO STABILIZE CIVILIZATION

This is a Total War. We must wage it with our Total Wealth, Total Equipment, Total Resources and Total Manpower. The Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Materiel and Money of the nation, with national service from all and profit to none, would utilize the corporation, an outstanding evolutionary development of the ages, to defend and stabilize the civilization which it has shared and of which it is a component part. Corporations, through the control of ramifications, wealth and power, condition America's future security and the welfare and happiness of her people. Total Conscription will make such objectives the single function of their entity, the sole excuse for their existence and the exclusive field of their operations. Then will the North American Continent be impregnable—be constantly prepared and qualified for peace.

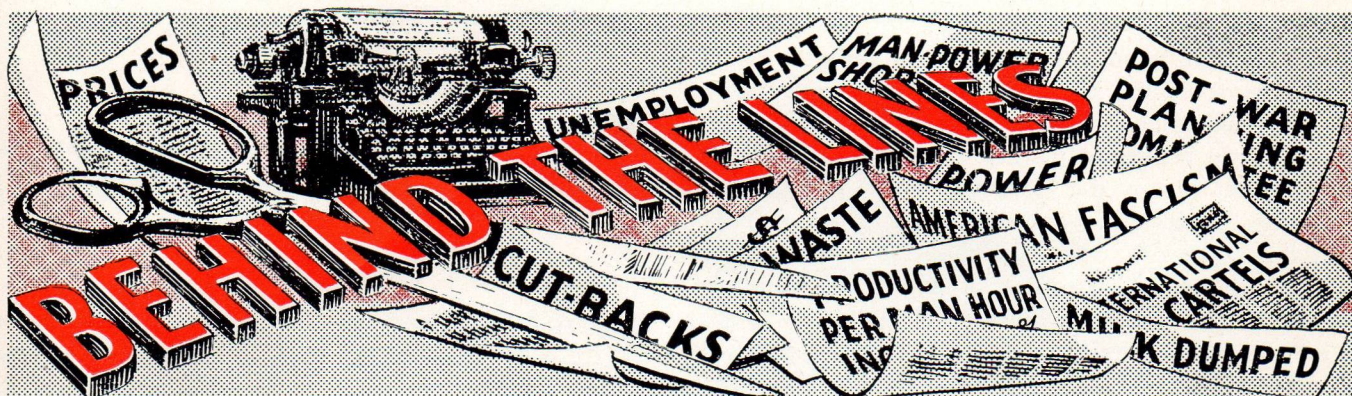
—Lewis E. Frazeur, 12247-3.

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Frankenstein Inc.

Merchants of Death—Engelbrecht & Hannigan.

Blood and Steel—Menne.



A NEW RACKET

PRIORITIES TO VETERANS—A new racket has developed as a result of the KPB ruling whereby discharged war veterans can get certain priorities on strategic materials in order to get back into private business.

Some unscrupulous business men (also some unscrupulous veterans) are arranging deals whereby the veterans become minor partners in their firms, then go to the WPB and secure priorities for raw materials.

Some veterans don't even sign papers giving them legal partnerships in the firm, and as a result find themselves used as mere priority bait, to be fired shortly thereafter.

In one case, however, when a veteran secured leather for a firm, WPB forced that firm to give the veteran a life contract.—Washington Merry-go-Round.

RAILROAD TESTS RADIO-PHONE

HYAK—High in the snow-covered Cascades a 20th Century marvel equal to any ever dreamed by Jules Verne was being demonstrated recently to a group of Seattle and Tacoma officials and newspapermen.

This is a new railroad communications system by which calls may be made from a moving train to any way-station and also along the length of the train from engine to caboose.

The new system was being demonstrated by the Milwaukee Railroad which plans to install it on its Western division.

The radio-telephone system is based on an induction principle in which the parallel wires and the rails are used. Loudspeakers were installed in the caboose so that newspapermen could hear the conversation clearly from the engine.—Seattle Star.

MEAT MYSTERY

THE MEAT MYSTERY gets deeper.....Although the meat packers complain of lack of profits, and want to lift consumer price ceilings, OPA flatly charges meat packers made around seven times the return they made in prewar years. (On the other hand, OPA has extended about \$130,000,000 of subsidies to meat packers, officials declare, mostly to beef cattle packers, where the pinch is.)

—Christian Science Monitor, March 28.

ALCAN ABANDONMENT

WASHINGTON, April 18.—America's interest in the Alcan Military Road will officially cease six months after the end of the war, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (Dem., Wash.) disclosed today.

At the time, unless there is even earlier abandonment, the war department will walk off the route it spent 139 million dollars to build, halt all maintenance, and turn over full jurisdiction to the Canadian government.

Canada has already indicated it does not intend to assume the heavy costs that would be necessary to keep its portion of the road in shape.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

LOBBY FOR CEMETERY ALLOWANCE

WASHINGTON.—This city has seen all sorts of lobbies—veteran, farmer, labor, banker and power lobbies. But the latest lobby is that of the cemetery owners. They have raised a storm of protest against plans to bury war veterans in national cemeteries, claiming this will interfere with religious custom, discourage family group burial, and duplicate existing cemetery facilities. Instead, they want the government to give a burial allowance for veterans' families to buy graves commercially wherever they please.

—Drew Pearson in L. A. Daily News.

CRIME—A BUSINESS

CRIME IS A BUSINESS—the biggest business in America, according to FBI inspector W. H. Lester. It costs the taxpayers of the United States 15 billion dollars annually. Crime, as a business, pervades all phases of society and is safely entrenched politically and economically in our present system. Indeed, business, politics and crime have become so thoroughly integrated that one could not live without the other two. Statistics show that 95% of all crimes are mercenary in character. It follows, therefore, that to eliminate crime we must eliminate economic insecurity first.

—Simplified Economics, April, 1945.

STEEL PRODUCTION CAPACITY INCREASES

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY of the steel industry of the U. S. has risen to 95,505,280 tons of ingots and castings per year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, which reported capacity rated as of Jan. 1, 1945. That figure, marking the virtual conclusion of the industry's huge wartime expansion program, is nearly 1,500,000 tons greater than the annual capacity of 94,054,550 tons reported in mid-year 1944. Since mid-1940 when the national defense program was started, close to 14,000,000 tons of new annual capacity have been added by the steel industry.—Iron Age.

ALUMINUM BRIDGES

NEW ALL-ALUMINUM M-4 floating battle bridges—fabricated in the Pacific Northwest—are being used by invading American troops. They are lighter, wider and capable of faster construction than any other pontoon bridges now in use.—Seattle Business, Mar. 29, 1945.

COTTON SURPLUS

EVEN THE WAR has failed to make much of a dent in the huge world stockpile of cotton. In the U. S., where a new crop soon will be ready to pick, there already is on hand a full year's production. The world produces generally about 1,000,000 bales more than it uses. Most of the surplus comes from American fields.—Christian Science Monitor.

COTTON IMPORTATION O. K'd

WASHINGTON, May 3.—(AP)—The War Production Board today authorized importation of an additional quantity of raw cotton from India.—Seattle Times.

SEATTLE is but a single community with an annual electric bill, even before the war, of over nine million dollars. Here is one community, using one basic commodity everyone needs, and yet either system has invested in and perfected facilities to serve the entire community—a dual investment and double expense for operation and maintenance. The source of supply is a natural resource, the common heritage of the entire population. More than half of the total plant capacity is now owned by the citizens of Seattle. It would be a very simple matter for them to acquire and operate the entire facilities for their own collective betterment. By so doing they could have more electricity at much less cost and at the same time greatly improve their service and also beautify their city immeasurably. They could even contribute largely to the support of their city and state governments and save themselves taxes, from the returns on light and power.

But something interferes with the consummation of this highly logical procedure. That something is Price System conditioning.

Price System conditioning causes a strange social blindness. It makes us accept without questioning the imposition of a parasitic growth on the body politic. With the funds contributed to support this growth we are deluged with a constant stream

ELECTRICITY vs.]

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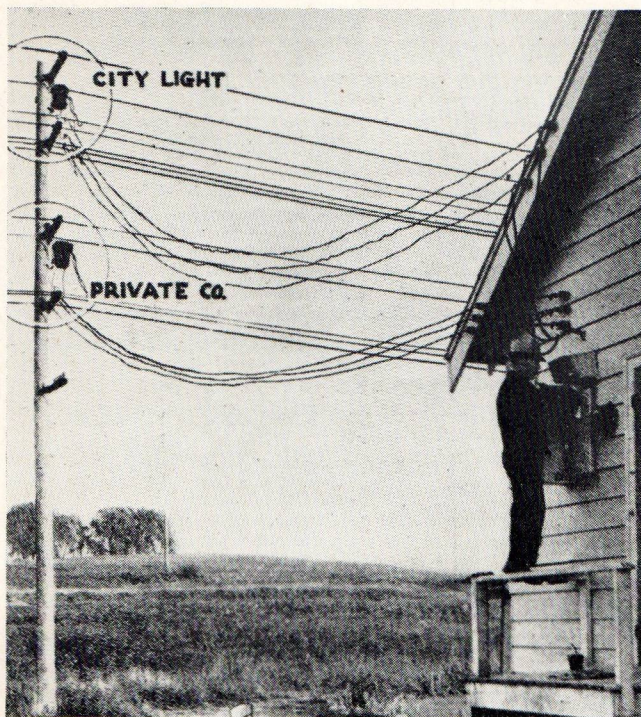
of propaganda in its favor, especially at election time, when it is so voluminous and all-pervading that it inhibits us from acting against it even in our own behalf.

Ever since 1929 the City of Seattle, Department of Lighting, has been advocating and working for the taking over by the City of the entire plant, equipment, and business of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company so as to eliminate the costly duplication and dual operating and maintenance expense. This could be done with an estimated saving of more than \$2,500,000 a year.

TECHNOCRACY'S CONCERN

Technocracy is in no way interested or concerned in this sort of problem as a matter of either politics or business. On the contrary, we would remove it entirely from the realm of either. To Technocracy this is a matter of saving our irreplaceable resources and utilizing to the fullest extent, for the welfare of the people of this American Continent, all sources of power such as our abundant water power, (and also such as might be developed by making alcohol or other synthetic fuels from waste or surplus agricultural products) which are replaceable and which would otherwise go to waste.

City Light has built a beautiful modern plant for its administrative headquarters, while Puget Sound maintains another large building farther uptown. One will find a City Light and a private company store usually within a stone's throw of each other in each community center, (and Seattle is made up, to a greater extent than most American cities, of a conglomeration of small communities.) Either store is completely stocked with the same merchandise



No. 1—One of the many forms of costly duplication in Seattle. A meter man is removing one meter to replace it with another for the other company.
—Pictures by courtesy Seattle City Light Department.

POWER POLITICS

Politics cause Seattle to maintain double facilities for electricity to her citizens—a dual investment and double operation and maintenance.

and managed and operated to fill the same identical function in the community. One of the stores is totally unnecessary. The average yearly cost of maintaining and operating one of these stores, before the war, was \$500.00 a month or \$6,000 a year; and there are nine such communities.

A typical example of duplication of wiring systems entering property is repeated over *forty thousand times in Seattle*. Picture No. 1 shows a common user pole line in the alley in the background, with two complete sets of primary and secondary wires going from the pole to the house. One of these services is dead. In fact, the photograph shows a meter man removing one company's meter and replacing it with one of the other company's meters.

This is not an isolated case: it happens many times every day. As a proof of this, in 1934 the Company and the City combined signed a total of contracts 55,251, and installed or removed a total of meters 26,148, and installed or removed, cut in or out at pole, a total of services 17,640. Yet the net gain in customers to BOTH CONCERNS was but 130. The combined cost of soliciting business, handling meters, installing and removing services of BOTH CONCERNS was \$735,207.60. Cost of getting one net additional customer was \$5,655.44; and this for something that needs no selling in the first place, because everybody wants it!

PUBLIC INERTIA

The above procedure has been continuing ever since, due to the inertia of the citizenry. Last fall the issue came up again, by a statewide referendum, and the private company, after spending the usual huge sums for propaganda and advertising, won out by a very narrow margin.

This is not just a matter of the immediate local and present welfare. The short-sighted social pro-



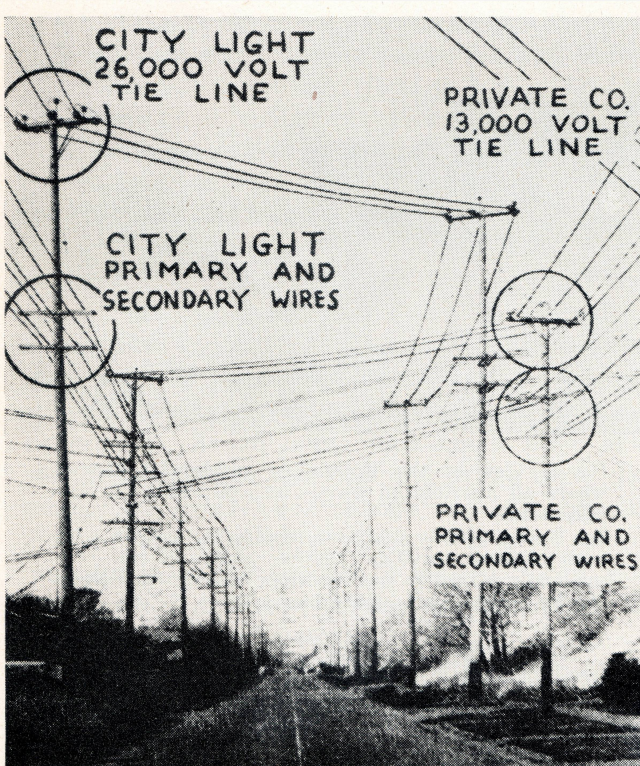
No. 2—View of the Broadmoor residential district where all distribution wires and equipment are underground.

No. 3—An equally desirable residential district with both systems serving. Neither company can economically afford to put its wires underground while serving only a part of the business.



cedure is also wasting the irreplaceable resources of the entire nation and will impoverish the nation to that extent for all time.

Before the inception of City Light, about 1902, the private company was charging the people of Seattle 20 cents per kwh for electricity. City Light was started to get lower rates. This forced a competitive drop to 12 cents. Soon the City Light was ready to sell current to the homes at a new low rate of 8½ cents, and from then on there was continuous competition, with City Light repeatedly lowering its rates and so forcing the private company to follow. Eventually a graduated scale was established which called for a rate adjusted according to the amount of electricity used. The present adjusted



This form of duplication costs approximately \$2,500 per mile.

Right: Branch office duplication.

scale will give 370 kwh for \$5.00 if the home is equipped with an automatic electric hot water tank. This is sufficient for full electrification of an average small home for one month, but it does not include heating.

The full development and use of Washington's water power would make it possible to heat and light and furnish power to the entire Northwest without touching its coal reserves. There is no good reason for using any of our precious wood supplies merely for heat, and there need be no coal or oil shipped in for heating purposes. The secondary benefits which would follow complete electrification of our homes would be almost immeasurable. These would include improved health due to better heating and elimination of the drudgery of maintaining fires, and also to the air-conditioning that would naturally follow in the wake of complete electrification. Too, there would be a great reduction of labor and expense for cleaning now necessitated by the use of dirtier fuels.

Pictures No. 2 and 3 show how the city's streets would be beautified by the elimination of the

unsightly poles and overhead wires if all wires were placed in underground conduits, as they well could be all over the city. Sections that are served by both companies cannot afford to bury their wires, even though maintenance charges would be reduced thereby.

Under Total Conscription as advocated by Technocracy Inc., full use would be made of all equipment needed, and there would be no fee charged for any electrical service. Thus the great number of people now engaged in reading meters and recording and collecting fees and charges would be freed to do useful and essential work which would contribute to the general welfare of the community.

There is no purely physical reason for any limitation whatever on the use of electricity for all ordinary purposes. Only Price interferes. Having the price is commonly thought of as the necessary means of acquiring any desired goods or service, but this is erroneous. As a matter of fact it is only price which stands in the way of everyone's having a great many things which otherwise could be unlimited. Total Conscription would free for the consummation of our war effort everything and everybody needed in its prosecution, without restriction of any kind other than the natural physical factors involved.

—Lucy L. Barnes, 12247-3.



OUT OF THE TEST TUBE

OIL FIRE EXTINGUISHER

ALTHOUGH American sailors never have viewed beans or their derivatives with joy, they look with favor upon the Navy's new bean soup, which looks like whipped cream and spells safety. Nothing is more dreaded than fire at sea, even in peacetime. Today, when war vessels are heavily laden with combustible fuels, effective fire control is most imperative. No naval craft, however small, lacks protection from the new airfoam made of air, water and specially processed soy bean chemical. One man can rush equipment to danger spot, hook up hose, spray mixture capable of smothering hottest oil fires within a few seconds.

—Seattle Times.

DIAMOND BURS

SPECIALLY graded diamond dust, from 80 to 500 grit, impregnated in a special alloy metal bond, makes the Os-cap diamond bur a low-cost means of superfinishing cutting edges, form tools, drawing or press dies, as well as of internal or external lapping of small holes and gages. It can be used on high-speed steel and high temperature alloys such as stellite, rexalloy, or the hardest grades of cemented carbides.

The diamond bur has a supercharge of diamonds below the regular .050 depth of impregnation, resulting in long cutting life because it will continue to cut after its regular cutting surface is worn away. When the outer cutting surface is worn away, the lower layer of diamonds comes into cutting range.—Scientific American.

SHEEP FUR

'IT WON'T BE LONG NOW' until sheepmen may be missing many of their most promising lambs—in fact a lamb won't be safe anywhere the ladies can swipe it—all because sheep 'fur' may soon be competing with beaver, seal, fox, and other popular furs.

A newly announced method applies a plastic process to lamb and sheep skins which makes a fur almost indistinguishable from beaver, seal, and other high-priced furs.

—Free Enterprise, March, 1945.

INFRA-RED BAKING

BETTER LOAVES in less time is the claim advanced for a novel bread-baking machine that uses infra-red rays instead of oven heat.

Individual pans containing the dough are slowly carried on an endless chain past batteries of adjustable reflector-equipped infra-red lamps of the type already in common use in paint-drying and enamel-baking machines. Since infra-red rays are more penetrating than ordinary heat, baking begins in the heart of the loaf practically as quickly as it does on the surface, and the process proceeds more evenly throughout. Smoother crust is another advantageous feature.—Scientific American, March 1945.

WELDING PLASTICS

A NEW METHOD of "flame" welding of plastics is described in recent reports from England. The torch heats an inert gas—nitrogen—to the proper temperature to soften the resin and then directs the stream of hot gas at the point to be softened for the weld. The problem of control of temperature has caused some concern but has been solved best by the skill of the worker rather than by intricate control devices. Results are reported to be excellent when an inert gas is used instead of flame or products of combustion directly.

BLOOD CEMENT

RIGHT OUT OF THE LABORATORIES of science is a new blood cement, akin to plasma and derived from human blood. Used for patching and closing holes in vital organs, like the liver, lungs or spleen, it has been successful in treating battle-caused wounds which were usually fatal.—Louis Hirsch, in Coronet, March, 1945.

PROTECTING CANS

THIS GLOBAL WAR has imposed a severe and extraordinary burden on the tin coating of cans. Failure of the protecting coating has been frequent.

A new method of improving the effectiveness of the tin layer, made even thinner by war, consists of dipping the filled and completely processed cans into a hot alkaline solution. No satisfactory explanation of the remarkable effect of this simple, quick treatment has yet been found.

But the explanation is probably less important at the moment than the fact that cans so treated resist corrosion in humid, hot atmospheres substantially longer than untreated cans. The new protective method entails neither the complication nor the expense of lacquering, and it lends itself to mechanical application in the cannery.

—Scientific American, March 1945.

HEAT RADIATION

HEAT-TRANSFER STUDIES made by the U. S. Bureau of Standards under identical test conditions show that radiators finished with metallic paints—bronze or aluminum—will emit less heat than those finished with non-metallic paints; also that only the top coat determines the 'radiation factor.' The data in U.S.B.S. Circular 445 indicate that radiators finished with a metallic paint are only five-sixths as effective as they would be if finished with a non-metallic paint applied. White is best, followed by cream, red, gray, yellow, black, aluminum (color), brown, and bare iron. As to types of paints, flat wall is best, with semi-gloss and enamel paints slightly less effective.—The DuPont Magazine.

NYLON INSULATION

A NEW NYLON COMPOUND offers a tough abrasion-resistance for sheathing cables or for the manufacture of tubing. Among its advantages as a coating for wire are heat-resistance and its imperviousness to attack by practically all solvents. Ignited by a free flame, the nylon ceases to burn when the flame is removed and is therefore self-extinguishing.

Du Pont laboratories have extruded nylon jackets seven mils (7/1000 in.) in thickness at rates of over 1000 feet per minute, according to Dr. J. W. Shackleton of the company's plastics department. "A tube of nylon is extruded and laid snugly over the wire, the wall thickness being controlled primarily by the wire speed. Nylon has been proposed as a sealing compound to fill the interstices between individual wires in a multi-strand cable and for use as a barrier layer between materials in the cable which might contaminate each other."—Scientific American, March, 1945.

NEW CONCRETE

A UNIVERSITY ENGINEER has announced the discovery of a new type of concrete, useful for building construction, that is stronger than steel and lighter than aluminum.

—Northwestern University in Factory Management and Maintenance, Feb.

KNOW YOUR AMERICA

Men have dreamed about leisure and abundance. Men have sought a land of milk and honey. Behold! Though the objective lies within the means of their accomplishment here in North America, it remains unrealized.

THE Chinese have a proverb which reads, 'A picture is worth ten thousand words.' More effective, by far, than pictures or words are real things which we can see with our very eyes. Pictures and words both can be fabricated, but reality has never been circumvented by fiction. From real things, perceptible to all human beings regardless of creed or color, has originated the total factual knowledge amassed on the earth.

But man has not been content to confine his pictures and words to the description and classification of concrete objects. Through unavoidable ignorance he was forced to observe phenomena which, though real, he could neither explain nor understand and consequently he formulated ideas, satisfactory to himself, to explain them. Thus originated the concept of belief, and a more insidious impediment to progress could not possibly have been devised.

A FAULTY OBSERVATION

On no more solid a basis than a vivid imagination men have believed that the world was flat, that the earth was the center of the universe, that there existed somewhere a fountain of youth, and that some day a 'lodestone' would be found which would enable the finder to turn all metals into gold. The first two beliefs are examples of faulty observation; the latter of desire to accomplish the impossible, i. e., wishful thinking.

Our political and educational institutions are declaring that this concept of belief is a reliable foundation upon which to formulate and administer the rules by which our social organization should be operated. Let us understand thoroughly that the real service that the concept of belief has rendered to humanity in its search for knowledge, came about when some scientifically minded person tried to prove its reality. More often than not, the belief was shattered and discarded as the direct result of sustained and genuine investigation. With

this record behind it, belief does not merit a place in the social operation of America. This country does not need hosts of interpreters and caricaturists to draw distorted pictures of the real subject which can be observed more readily by Americans themselves.

America is here: it is real. It is awaiting your examination. With proper attention to fact you can make no mistake in your observation and the conclusion you reach about America cannot be refuted by anyone.

FACTS FOR WEAPONS

With facts for your weapons, Technocracy urges you to dissect the social picture, lay bare its vital necessities, expose the beliefs and fallacies imposed upon it and, having become familiar with the requirements of social operation here in America, to bend your every effort to see that these requirements are met adequately.

With Technocracy for your guide you can very shortly grasp the fundamental outline of human progress from its first visible evidence up to and including the present. To become familiar with this knowledge is not such an easy task as you might imagine, unless certain rules are strictly followed. Upon first contact with Technocracy many people assume that the facts upon which its observations are based can be made to coincide with the ideals and wishes they have been taught to consider indispensable. When knighthood was in flower the feudal barons assumed the same attitude toward the gunpowder enthusiasts, visualizing the knight with his sword and armor the ultimate answer to all ideals of social control. We have good examples of the same ideological slavery today, crying that we must have a seven-ocean navy, with aviation a mere adjunct, when airpower and rocket-propelled projectiles have decisively eliminated seapower as a potent concept of future warfare in exactly the same manner as gunpowder eliminated

the knight-in-armor from the feudal battlefield. What the warplane did to the sword and armor, technology has done to the Price System.

Price System enthusiasts under the various labels of 'free enterprisers,' 'rugged individualists,' 'exponents of free democracy,' etc., are in the same position as the feudal barons of the past and the seapower advocates of the immediate present. All are champions of dead ideals and erroneous concepts which they consider indispensable to the social order.

If you are a supporter of this well advertised 'free democracy' ideal, Technocracy would like nothing better than for you to set out upon an investigation of it. Without the guidance of Technocracy you would soon give up in despair. The Cretan Labyrinth of King Minos would be as simple as a-b-c by comparison. But if you are endowed with moderate perseverance and ordinary native intelligence; if you are in complete possession of your faculties and refuse to be misled from your objective, you are all set for a rude awakening. Furthermore you are a potential member of Technocracy Inc., the only organization which is absolutely endemic to the North American Continent. In addition, you will come to rely, not upon 'pictures' or 'ten thousand words,' but upon the reality which is America and which you can observe all about you, in your home, at work, and at play. For your own sake—certainly not for the sake of Technocracy—examine this America of yours with a critical eye, and with an open, unclouded view. Here are some of the things that you will discover:

You will find that within the lifetime of most Americans now living there has evolved a transformation of the whole social structure, the like of which has never before occurred and will never occur again. Yet most of us are not fully aware of this transition and are even less aware of its implications with respect to the future of North America. Men have dreamed about leisure and abundance. Men have sought the fountain of youth and the land of milk and honey. Behold! Though the goal is within their reach; though the objective lies within the means of their accomplishment, it remains unrecognized.

The resources of America made her the land of milk and honey, while her technology has made her a land of potential leisure and abundance. The resources have been here from time immemorial but Technology is a recent arrival, still in the cra-

dle stage but so virile it has invaded and swept aside the time-tested physical institutions of men with a speed so incredible that the very witnesses have scarcely realized what has happened. Spurred by the exigencies of two world conflicts, technology has devoured social concepts imbedded by thousands of years of beliefs. Technological inroads have been so complete that America has no alternative but to accept technological social institutions, with all the vast improvements in living that this acceptance involves.

One readily can see that if the amount of material produced for warfare by our technology were produced and utilized for the purpose of abundant living, America, in a twinkling, would be a land of fine homes, leisure and abundance. Can you see as readily that before this can occur technology must be applied to the method of distribution as it is now applied to the methods of production?

FROM TWO MILES TO ONE THOUSAND

Direct your attention for a moment to the history of transportation. Before Watt invented the steam engine and inaugurated technological production, transportation had been doomed to the pace of men and draught animals, or of sailing ships at the mercy of the winds. Steam power was applied first to the pumping of water, but it was soon put to the task of hauling coal, passengers and anything else that was movable. From the inception of steam power less than 200 years ago transportation speeds have been increased about five hundred times over those that prevailed in all time previous to that event, or from two miles per hour to 1,000 miles per hour. Technology developed railroad and steamboat transportation, the self-propelled internal combustion automobile, the dirigible, the gyroplane, the robot, and now the rocket, which hurls tons of projectile at 1,000 or more miles per hour over tremendous distances. These advances indicate that man is at last exerting a great deal of control over extraneous energy devices. It is not the fault of these devices that they are put to use for destruction. They would be, and are, just as effective in the production of consumer goods. This brings to light the fact that the development of high speed transportation was the result of technological endeavor but the uses to which high speed transportation has been put have been determined by social controls previously established.

A review of the development of the function of

communication reveals a history identical with that of transportation. Before the steam engine and electricity were united to produce current, communication was limited to the prevailing method of land transportation. Until 1800 or later the speed of communication had never exceeded the same speeds attained by the Phoenicians and the Romans of a thousand years ago. But with rapid transportation came more rapid communication, by rail, by steamship, but most important, by electrical impulse. Here again technology exerted its influence and messages sped by wires and wireless to the four corners of the earth in minutes and even seconds. We have had free enterprise in communication since Methuselah was a boy and no change was evident until technology came upon the scene. *Technology can provide communication to every individual American, by telegraph, telephone and radio, but not while it is under the control of social institutions which antedate the smoke signal and the drum.*

CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ALLIED

Consider the function of entertainment. The development of culture is so closely allied to entertainment as to be almost inseparable. The carvings of cave dwellers denote an advancement to a higher plane of intelligence than that of their predecessors who left none. Those carvings were probably executed for amusement's sake. Amusement, from that day until the birth of the machine, was confined by the limitations of talent, to be enjoyed by only a small segment of any total population. Pictures were matters of hand creation, to be viewed and enjoyed by the elite, and music the same also. On the stage, acting was limited to a few localities and the audience must do the traveling to view the performance. No great number of people could ever enjoy the cultured benefits to be derived from such meager entertainment. Transportation gave entertainment wider distribution. Then came photography, another child of technology, and entertainment and culture were on their way to the general public. In rapid succession came moving pictures, radio voice transmission, talking pictures, motion pictures in sound and color, and finally television and television in color. But not every member of the general public will be able to receive the full educational and cultural benefits of these scientific marvels *until the price tag is re-*

moved and technological administration decrees that they shall be available to all.

Doesn't it begin to register with you that it is phenomenal that for countless thousands of years men went without these remarkable transportation, communication and entertainment arrangements only to achieve them simultaneously? The answer is, of course, technology—not 'free enterprise.' China has always had the same brand of free enterprise that we boast of, and *the only technology in China has been imported there for a profit.*

Sufficient time has been devoted to the demonstration of the fact that technology has played an important part in your life whether you were acutely aware of it or not. One more illustration should suffice to get your active interest to work on a thorough investigation of the whole subject.

In the field of production technology has played an even more startling role than that portrayed in the foregoing functions. It would be impossible to list the articles that were at one time made by hand and that are now machine made. Technology has taken over the functions of mining, smelting, weaving, timber work, agriculture and fabrication to such an extent that if you will but look around you in the room where you read this you will find not a single item which does not show the direct results of technological processes. That is an outstanding record in itself. If you had lived 150 years ago every item with which you came into contact would have been the result of hand labor combined to only a small extent with the energy of draught animals, wind, or falling water. It is time again to remind you that our distribution method, the Price System, had its origin many times 150 years ago and was designed to distribute the very limited production of hand labor. It is totally inadequate to handle the distribution of unlimited technological production.

IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY

The exponents of free enterprise do not understand the implications of technology, nor do they realize to what extent it has become involved in American social institutions. The future of America is inextricably woven into the fabric of technology and the sooner we take cognizance of that fact the sooner we shall be on the road to an America of security at home and of safety from overseas aggressors.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Amer-

ica lacks but one essential to achieve the fulfillment of the greatest opportunity ever offered to any race of people. America has already applied the method of technology to the processing of her vast resources. No one denies that the results have been spectacular and satisfactory beyond all measure of expectation. We can flood the world with goods and services at short notice. What, then, creates the spectre of jobless men, postwar poverty and general insecurity that plagues Americans in all walks of life? If it is possible, let us drag this ogre into the light and give it a thorough American examination, free from any exotic influence whatsoever. If we will consent to this procedure we shall discover that the *Price System alone* has created all the maladjustments and that the removal of the Price System from the American social organism, and the simultaneous installation of a technological method of distribution, using the energy certificate in its place, will put that organism on a healthy operating basis that it has never before enjoyed. America is allergic to the Price System, and just so long as the Price System remains in control of American technology, that long will our distribution mechanism suffer the asthmatic strangulation of its influence. Remove the allergy and America will draw its first easy breath.

What can you do now to help? It's simple. Join Technocracy, study America thoroughly; advocate Total Conscription to end this war as quickly as possible; and finally, give others the same opportunity you have had to see America as it really is and not as some fanatic would have you believe it is.

—George B. Conner, M. A. L.

PLASTIC AIRPLANE

After successful test flights, a new type airplane with glass plastic primary structure was announced by the western district ATSC recently. Designated the BT-15, single engine trainer, the ship has the rear fuselage section, tail cone and side panels made of glass fibre plastic laminated with a newly developed resin. Such construction has proved 50 percent stronger than metal fabrication and 80 per cent stronger than a wooden fuselage on a strength-weight basis, ATSC engineers said. The rigidity of the plastic allows elimination of all supporting stringers and the majority of bulkheads.

To make the fuselage material, successive strips of glass cloth, impregnated with resin, are laid over a mold, building the laminated sheets to the size, thickness and shape desired. Transferred to another mold, the assembly is covered with a blanket and sealed.

Under test the fuselage did not "flower" when struck by gunfire and high explosive projectiles. The plastic airplane is predicted to be a likely candidate for future combat planes.—Boeing News Weekly, March 8.

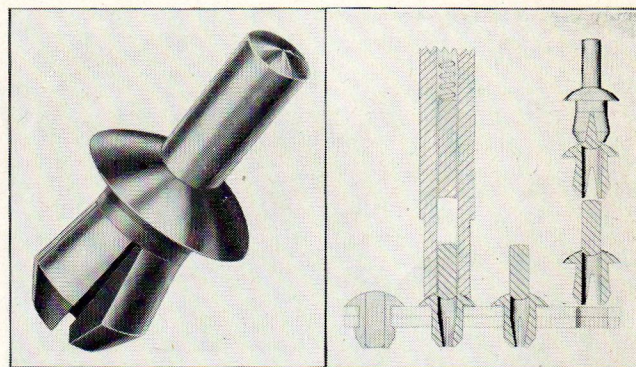


Fig. 1—'Des-Rivet' plastic blind fastening rivet molded in one piece. Fig. 2—Steps in application. Single operation drives rivet.

PLASTIC BLIND RIVET

A NEW plastic blind rivet permitting one man operation and blind fastening is announced by the Plastic Development Division of the Victory Manufacturing Company, South Pasadena, California. The design of the 'Des-Rivet' is based on a wedging action and takes full advantage of the flow characteristic of plastic materials under pressure.

'Des-Rivets' are molded as one piece consisting of a head with plug attached by a thin breakaway section and a tapered shank split to form four tapered fingers. The shank and head are hollow to the same diameter as the plug, as shown in Figure 1.

The 'Des-Rivet' is applied (Figure 2) by pressing the tapered fingers into a drilled hole. Taper on the outside diameter of the fingers reduces the inside diameter of the shank, the rivet and work being held in place by the pressure of the depressed fingers. Impact from the rivet gun, which may be manual or air operated, instantaneously shears the plug and drives it into the plastic shank until the plug is flush with both ends of the rivet, maintaining the contour of the rivet head. Complete installation is accomplished by this single operation.

'Des-Rivets' may be singly inserted or assembled in 'sticks' by inserting the undriven plug of one rivet into the shank of another. An automatic rivet gun is available to accommodate sticks of rivets, making possible a very high rate of installation. A single operator and access to one side of the work is all that is required, eliminating the normal requirement for a helper to buck the conventional type of rivet.

—Pictures by courtesy Paul R. Jordan.

Mexican Water Treaty

THE senate has voted 76 to 10 in ratifying the United States-Mexican water treaty, which President Truman lauded as 'unmistakable evidence' of American support of the good neighbor policy.

An International News Service report of April 18 (Seattle Post-Intelligencer) says the President's praise was echoed by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., who said the senate had furnished 'an excellent example of the close cooperation' between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

'In voting its approval of the water treaty with Mexico,' the President declared, 'the senate today gave unmistakable evidence that it stands firmly in support of the established policy of our government to deal with our good neighbors on the basis of simple justice, equity, friendly understanding and practical cooperation.'

The treaty guarantees one and one-half million acre feet of Colorado River water annually to the Mexican state of Baja California, says the report, which states further:

It also divides the waters of the Rio Grande, which arises in Mexico, so that the lower valley of the river in Texas is promised, although not guaranteed, 350,000 acre feet annually.

The pact gives the present international Boundary Commission authority to build about 127 million dollars' worth of dams and power plants along the Rio Grande, with Mexico sharing the cost.

It also provides that the Davis Dam, which is to be erected by American capital below Boulder Dam, shall impound water for Mexican use. The dam is to cost about 30 million dollars.

The publication Magazine Digest for March says, 'We have just heard about one of the finest examples of the good neighbor policy on record'; and it quotes the following from This Week.

The United States lent Mexico a river to

save 170,000 acres of vital, drought-hit crops.

The government report is matter of fact:

'From the All-America Canal in Southern California, the Bureau of Reclamation has just diverted a sizeable river of life-giving irrigation water, running at the rate of 4000 cubic feet per second, to succor farmers in our sister republic to the south. The amount of water involved is two times the domestic and industrial requirements of the city of New York, ten times those of Los Angeles, and twenty times the requirements of Washington, D. C.'

We like the sound of the whole thing. It seems just as simple and natural as borrowing a garden hose from the man next door—which is probably an important clue to a peaceful postwar world.

SAME STORY WITH A NEW SLANT

Progress Guide for March carries the same story, with the following comment by the contributor, L. M. Greene:

This good neighbor action will mean more food for the world. But we are also interested in who gets the profit. Does it belong to the dirt farmers who toil to produce? Or does it go as ground rent to big land-owners who 'provide the land' upon which the farmers produce?

The Los Angeles Examiner of January 26 reported:

Washington, Jan. 25.—The tug of private interests behind the proposed Mexico rivers treaty, with one tendril of them reaching into the State Department itself, began to show at today's hearing on the compact by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Hiram Johnson, (Cal. Rep.) an acidulous critic of the treaty's munificent grant of Colorado River water to Mexico, elicited from a State Dept. witness the admission that a new

PIPELINE

TRANSPORTATION

THE big oil companies have already begun to angle for one of the most coveted pieces of war property in the U. S. A.—the two pipelines built by War Emergency Pipelines Inc. during the submarine menace, to carry oil to the Atlantic seaboard, according to Drew Pearson, columnist. On the disposal of these, the Big Inch, 24 inches in diameter, and Big Little Inch, which is 20 inches, depends the price of gas in New York City, and also the future consumption of soft coal in many eastern areas.

Altogether these two lines total 2,729 miles of direct line and 453 miles of gathering pipeline. Says Mr. Pearson (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, April 16):

At present the pipelines carry 500 million barrels of oil products to the East Coast every day. After the war, it is expected that due to the cheapness of ocean transport, the big companies will go back to oil tankers and that the pipelines will carry natural gas from Texas to the great New York metropolitan area.

Today considerable natural gas in the Southwest oil regions is wasted—some burned just to get rid of it. However, its use in New York would disrupt a lot of entrenched interests, such as the artificial gas

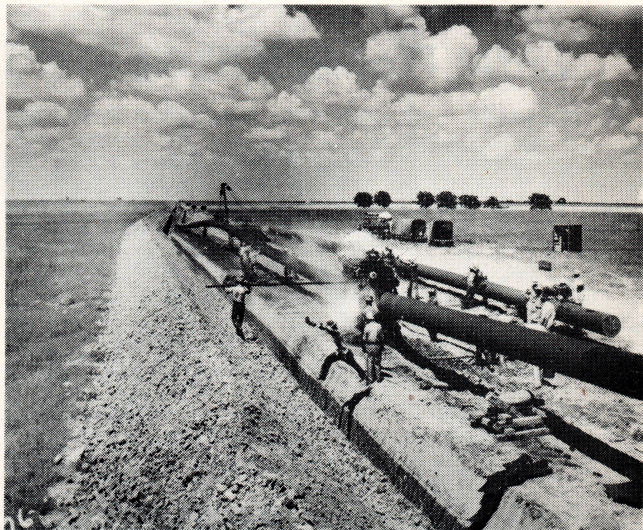
(Continued from Page 20)

Assistant Secretary of State, Will Clayton, is a member of a firm financing private land purchases below the California border in the area that the pact would benefit.

N. K. Janson, a spokesman for part of the \$549,000,000 of California and Nevada public water and power investment held to be at stake in the treaty, said California witnesses later in the hearing will not refrain from mentioning that Assistant Secretary of State Clayton also heads interests owning huge cotton-ginning and cotton-seed-pressing properties in Mexico.

For Technocracy's stand on the development of a Continental hydrology see 'A Concept For a Continent' in issue No. 104 of *The Northwest Technocrat*.—Editor.

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ABOVE:—Stretching as far as the eye can see across the broad plains of Texas, the pipe of the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company is being given protective treatment before being dropped into the trench.

COVER PICTURE:—Another section being brought into alignment as the pipe is carried across Clear Lake, Louisiana.

—Wide World Photos.

companies, plus John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers who supply coal to the New York gas companies.

A big element of cost in the operation of these lines is the 'booster stations.' There are 28 pumping stations on Little Inch alone, with an electric motor capacity of approximately 113,500 hp.—(*Oil and Gas Journal*.)

The Chicago Corporation owns the controlling interest in a third pipeline, built by the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company to carry natural gas from Corpus Christy, Texas, to Cornwall, West Virginia, 1,265 miles, to date the longest gas line in America. This also measures from 20 to 24 inches in diameter and its capacity is 140 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. This line was started Dec. 4, 1943, and finished in November 1944.—(*Oil and Gas Journal*.)

Constructed under the direction of American army engineers, the world's longest pipeline runs all the way from Calcutta up the Brahmaputra valley, through Assam into North Burma. This line is responsible for the delivery of millions of gallons of gasoline for airplanes and motor vehicles in the North Burma-Assam combat area. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.)

Little Wooden Troughs

ESTIMATING THAT MIDDLE WESTERN FARMERS are now short 100,000 box cars to move last year's grain crops, Representative Carlson (Rep. Kan.) declared (to the House) that the government shipped 190 carloads of high-grade lumber from California to New York, where it was manufactured into 2,400,000 wooden troughs, which were promptly shipped back to California and put on the surplus auction block.

The facts, Carlson said, were obtained from the current issue of the CALIFORNIA LUMBER MERCHANT, a trade publication.

'Approximately 5,000,000 feet of lumber were wasted,' Carlson said. 'I don't know what the troughs could have been made for, but those of us who grew up on the farm know that 2,400,000 wooden troughs would feed a lot of pigs. It might relieve the pork shortage.'

—Labor, April 28.

A certain radio commentator explained that the troughs were open boxes designed to hold a certain type of ammunition. He said before they were finished it was decided to use something else instead.—Ed.

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Tech Press

TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundations of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Victory Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocracy unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens, Asiatics and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party).

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

Good Business

SEATTLE'S streets, like those of other war centers, are swarming with men in uniform. Especially in the evening, in the downtown areas, civilian clothes are definitely in the minority as the young service men on shore leave flock to the places of amusement and the many eating establishments.

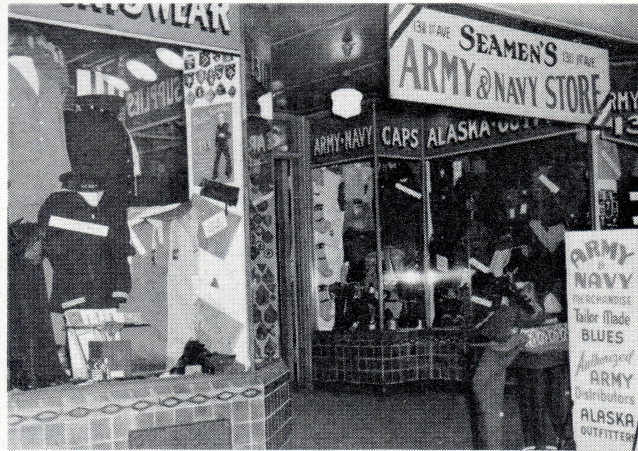
Naturally the business houses have not been slow to take advantage of this big new market. In spite of the fact that the government supplies all necessary clothing, it seems a good proportion of the boys are not satisfied with run-of-the-mill garments and they fall to the lure of special fitting and tailoring of new garments. Just why or how the material is made available for this purpose we do not know, but stores catering to this sort of trade are legion. There are five of them in one block on First Avenue in Seattle.

One cannot blame the boys for thus seeking to achieve some feeling of distinction among their fellows; neither can the dealers be blamed for acting in accordance with the rules of the game they are playing. When you play a game of baseball or bridge you play it according to the rules. The Price System game also has rules, and both corporate enterprise and small business must follow them or go bankrupt. The rules of the Price System made it possible for World War I to produce 23,000 millionaires. It is generally anticipated that this war will produce double that, so why should not the little fellows profit by it also?

With the demand for manpower to produce the weapons and supplies to fight the war one would suppose that all such establishments would be closed for the duration, thus saving manpower and also leaving any extra materials for civilian use.

We are supposed to be making an all-out war effort, and until the war is won nothing else matters. But war is also good business and the first rule of the Price System game is to chisel while the chiseling is good.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Credit should have been given to N. J. Bowen, 11834-1, as the author of the statement, 'Fuel for the Fires of Fascism,' which appeared on the back cover of our last issue, No. 106.—Ed.



—Techphotos by Stillmaker.

A few of the many Seattle stores catering to service men. There are five such clothing stores in one block on First Avenue.

IF WAR CAN TURN THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY, SO CAN PEACE.



Order or Chaos?

WHEN the battlefield fighting against fascism stops in foreign lands, the scene of hostilities will be transferred to the home front. Then the people of this Nation and Continent will be engaged in a postwar war which can, and most probably will, be much more critical for most Americans than World War II. In this period of transition from total war to peace America will have her rendezvous with destiny.

How will Americans meet this challenge? If we attempt to stumble along using the antiquated Price System mechanism the result will be chaos. The march of events demands that we organize our entire social system along scientific lines and in accordance with the physical laws which govern technological operation. Technocracy is presenting the design for this type of operation. Technocracy is America's only social dynamic.

The demand for full employment and adequate standards of living is becoming more insistent and widespread throughout America. The well informed citizen will soon realize that the only solution is to install a social mechanism in harmony with our advancing technology.

Intelligent and accurate direction for the attainment of this objective is being supplied by the combined efforts of thousands of Technocrats through the Continental mechanism of Technocracy Inc.

—CHQ, Technocracy Inc.

“ . . . “WHATEVER THE FUTURE OF TECHNOCRACY, ONE MUST FAIRLY SAY THAT IT IS THE ONLY PROGRAM OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION WHICH IS IN COMPLETE INTELLECTUAL AND TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH THE AGE IN WHICH WE LIVE.” ”

—*Encyclopedia Americana*
1939-1940-1941 editions.

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